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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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KOBE FREE OF PLAGUE

But Cases Exist in
Osaka.

OTHER ORIENTAL NEWS

Japanese Naval Matters--The Mor-
gan City--Shantung Uprising.
Marshal Su Removed.

KOBE, Jan. 4.—No fresh case has
been reported since the 23d ult. at
Kobe.

At Osaka several cases are reported.
Two doctors were declared to be in-
fected with plague on Sunday, the 1st
inst. One of them is Mr. Baba Seki-
chi, who has been attached to the Mo-
moyama Infectious Diseases Hospital
for some eight years, and on the out-
break of the plague was appointed a
commissioner in the Plague Inspection
Office. On the 31st ult., feeling un-
well, he returned home from the of-
fice, and next day his symptoms show-
ing that he was suffering from plague,
he was removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital. The other doctor is
named Mr. Wakabayashi, and resides
at Houden Sanbancho. He was taken
ill on the 30th ult., and his case was
declared to be one of plague on Sun-
day. He was the principal doctor who
attended Adachi Rihel, who recently
died from the plague. It is supposed
he caught the disease from that pa-
tient while treating him. The plague
lymph imported from France was ad-
ministered to Dr. Wakabayashi, and he
is reported to be improving.

A boy 10 years old, son of a woman
residing at Minami horiye, Niban-cho,
Nishi district was taken ill on the
31st ult., and on the following day
was removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital, as suffering from
plague.

A man named Adachi Yataro, resid-
ing at Houden-cho, Sancho, who was
removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital on the 31st ult., as
showing suspicious symptoms, was de-
clared to be suffering from plague on
the 1st inst., and succumbed at 8 p. m.
the same day.

Medical inspection of the passengers
by rail and steamer was commenced at
Yokohama on the 1st inst.

KOBE, Jan. 6.—The plague is now
considered to have totally disappeared
from Kobe. No fresh case has been
reported since the 23d ult., and all the
houses which had been isolated have
been released from quarantine.

Another case of plague, the patient
belonging to the Kanekin Spinning
Mill, was on Friday reported at Osaka,
bringing the total number of cases
since the outbreak up to 34.

We learn that Dr. Baba, the member
of the medical staff of the Plague In-
spection Office, who was infected by
the plague, died at noon on the 2d
inst. Prior to his death, his salary
was increased from 75 yen to 100 yen,
in recognition of his services. On his
death his family was presented with
500 yen, five months' salary, and 100
yen for funeral expenses. Governor
Kikuchi, Secretary Nishigawa and
Chief Police Inspector Yoshimi are
taking steps to raise a subscription for
the relief of his family.

We also learn that Dr. Wakabayashi,
who was also infected by the plague,
expired at about 6 p. m. on the same
day.

A Prefectural order was issued on
the 4th inst. by the Hyogo Kencho an-
nouncing that rats, etc., even though
disinfected according to Prefectural or-
der No. 76, issued last month, would
not be allowed to be transmitted out
of Kobe city. The violation of this
order will be followed by detention or
a fine. The order comes into effect on
the day of issue.

KOBE, Jan. 8.—We regret to learn
that another doctor in Osaka has been
declared to be infected by plague. Dr.
Nakayama Tokuyasu, aged 47, president
of the Ryubel Hospital, fell ill on the
5th inst. and was removed to the In-
fectious Diseases Hospital on the fol-
lowing day as suffering from the dis-
ease. It appears that on the 31st Dr.
Nakayama inspected Adachi Rihel and
his wife (connected with the Kanekin
Weaving & Spinning Co.), who were
attacked by plague and died and sub-
sequently attended several other pa-
tients. He has been working very
hard as a member of the Plague Pre-
vention Committee and the Local San-
itary Society, and great regret is ex-
pressed that he should have fallen a
victim to the disease.

A Jiriki-sha man employed by Dr.
Wakabayashi of Osaka, the second doc-
tor who died of plague, became ill on
the 4th inst. and was removed to the
Infectious Diseases Hospital as the
symptoms showed signs of plague,
though no bacilli have yet been found.

We regret to learn that Dr. Yamana-
ka, the third doctor attacked by plague
at Osaka, succumbed to the disease on

Sunday morning. The Jiriki-sha man of
the late Dr. Wakabayashi died about
the same time.

Latest reports state that the wife of
a man named Tanaka Sakutaro, resid-
ing at Ichibauchi, Horiye, fell sick on
the 4th inst., and died on the 6th and
her case has been declared as plague.
The wife of Dr. Baba, who recently
died of plague, has now been declared
to be infected by the disease. This
brings the total number of cases in
Osaka to 39, of which 36 have ended fat-
ally, and 3 remain under treatment.

KOBE, Jan. 13.—No further cases of
plague have occurred here.

Expenses of Plague.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—In connection with
the work of stamping out the plague
in Hyogo prefecture, some ¥43,000 was
appropriated out of the Prefectural
Taxes, ¥15,000 out of the State Treas-
ury, and ¥18,000 out of the Kobe City
Taxes. Of these amounts, ¥33,000 of
the Prefectural Taxes, ¥9,000 of the
Government subsidy and ¥1,000 of the
City Taxes were actually expended up
to the 25th ult. The disease has now
it is hoped, disappeared, and it is
stated that the sanitary arrangements
of each street have been much im-
proved. It has been decided to leave
the work of inspection now to private or-
ganization. The medical inspection of
railway passengers having been dis-
continued at other stations than Kobe,
Sannomiya, Hyogo, Kanazaki and
Himeji, a great reduction in the ex-
penditure has been made. A day's ex-
penditure on the average at present is
¥500 for the 140 doctors engaged in
the inspection of the health of the peo-
ple, and ¥240 for the inspection of pas-
sengers at each railway station.

Naval Maneuvers

KOBE, Jan. 12.—The grand Naval
Maneuvers to be held this year, the
expenditure for which has already been
voted by the Diet, are stated to have
been arranged for the middle of March
next.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince,
it is reported, will be present at the
maneuvers, as they have privately an-
nounced their intention of inspecting
the operations. The maneuvers will
probably consist of the division of the
fleet into offensive and defensive por-
tions, one division advancing to the at-
tack of a port as was done in the re-
cent maneuvers off the Kyushu coast.
After this, the ordinary maneuvers of
defense and attack will be held, and in
conclusion there will be a grand re-
view of the whole fleet of the Japanese
Navy, including torpedo-boats.

Extension of Navy.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—Most of the war-
ships ordered from abroad for the ex-
tension of the Japanese Navy have now
been completed, and the remaining ves-
sels, with the exception of the battle-
ship Mikasa, which is expected to be
completed during the first half of next
year, will be finished before the end of
the present year, and will be in Ja-
panese waters some time in 1901. The
drawing of the plans of two third-class
cruisers, which are to be built in Japan,
having now been almost completed,
work will be commenced on them by
the end of March next at the yard of
the Port Admiralty. Beside these a
torpedo-reserve boat and two torpedo-
boat destroyers are to be built before
1904. This will complete the scheme
for the extension of the Navy.

Chitose in Collision.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—A Tokyo dispatch
states that the Hoyo Maru, a vessel
belonging to the Boso Deep Sea Fish-
eries Company of Chiba Prefecture,
came into collision with the cruiser
Chitose on the night of the 28th ult.
off Chichigasaki, Oshima, Izu Province,
and foundered. All the crew were
rescued.

ing of twenty-three men, were saved
by the cruiser.

The Morgan City.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—The Herald says
We understand that Captain Robert-
son, representing the insurance com-
panies of America has made a con-
tract with the Kawasaki Engine Works
for the raising of the Morgan City.
Operations will be commenced imme-
diately, as the work has to be finished
by the end of March.

Shantung Disturbances.

HONGKONG, Jan. 4.—The Shan-
tung correspondent of the North China
Daily News, writing on the 1st ult., re-
ports that the uprising among the peo-
ple against the Christians continues.
A messenger reports that some 300 or
400 members of the "Big Sword" sect
went to the Yamen in Hsichin and de-
manded a flag, showing their intention
to root out all Christians whether Pro-
testant or Catholic. The official yield-
ed to necessity and provided them with
quarters in a suburb, and sent them
presents both of food and money, but
refused to let them depart on their
mission. The official has shown him-
self quite ready to do what he could to
protect converts, but, as in all district
Yamens in this part of Shantung, the
number of soldiers at his command is
very small. Besides this he has reason
to believe that if he should hurt
any of these fellows, the Governor
would degrade him or otherwise pun-
ish him.

Marshal Su Impeached.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12.—The impeach-
ment of Marshal Su by Li Ping Heng
on the charge of conceding too much
to the French at Kwangchauwan has
resulted in the Marshal's being de-
prived of his Grand Commissionership
and his army corps command at Sing-
kiangpu, pending investigation. It will
be remembered that being a persona
grata with the French, he was sent
down with plenary power to settle the
French demands, but even so when the
French demanded Nansai Island he with-
drew to the Empress Dowager for in-
structions. The Tsunell Yamen having
been informed by the Chinese Minister
at Paris that the French Government
meant business, Marshal Su was in-
structed to do whatever was necessary
to prevent the French going to war.
The only course open to the Marshal
was to concede what France demanded.
Now the high authorities at Peking be-
ing afraid of the obloquy which an-
other cession of territory will bring
upon them have made Marshal Su their
scapegoat; but if the country generally
passes over the matter, the Marshal
will probably be reinstated after a
short interval.

Tenders for Fence.

Six tenders for building a high board
fence around that portion of China-
town which has been burned were
opened at yesterday morning's session
of the Board of Health, as follows:
Henry K. Meerman & Co., for the fence
complete, the lump sum of \$8,475; W.
H. Russell, 39 cents per lineal foot;
Henry Burrows, 40 cents per lineal
foot; Albert Track, 75 cents per lineal
foot; John Wise, 77½ cents per lineal
foot; D. L. Davis & Co., 99 cents per
lineal foot. No decision was arrived at
by the Board as to whether or not any
of the tenders would be accepted.

From Detention Camps.

The various inspection districts are
filling up with people released from the
detention camps. One apapa in dis-
trict No. 35 reports 68 new-comers.
Among them is a new-born infant
whom the fond parents have named
Keroseny, in honor of the warehouse.

A SUSPECT IS CAUGHT

Was Carried Away in
A Hack.

DIED AT 2 THIS MORNING

Plague Situation on the Whole is
Improved--Food Supply for
Other Islands.

DEATH THIS MORNING

2 A. M.—Quong Fat Man,
male Chinese, aged 35 years,
died at pest hospital at the
above hour. He was found
yesterday afternoon on Wyllie
street, near Liliha, where he
had been left by Ah Fai, who
lives in that vicinity. A hack
had brought the sick man to
Ah Fai's house, but he refused
him admittance.

The only suspect removed to the
pest hospital yesterday was Quong Fat
Man, who had been brought
in a hack to Ah Fai's place,
near Wyllie and Liliha streets,
during the afternoon. Ah Fai
at once reported the arrival of the
sick man to Judge Wilcox and E. F.
Bishop, Inspector Block 3, was not-
ified, and responded at once to the call,
and found the sick Chinaman in the
road, where Ah Fai had removed him.
Dr. Jobe was called to investigate the
matter and pronounced it a suspicious
case. The man was removed to the
battery camp. He is now in the pest
hospital under the care of Dr. Hoff-
mann and Armstrong Smith. The Cit-
izens' Committee began tracing the
history of the man, but had learned
nothing about him last evening. A bu-
bo has developed in the femoral re-
gion.

2 A. M.—The patient sank very
quickly during the evening, and at 1
o'clock was reported very low, and
his death was hourly expected. At 2
o'clock this morning Armstrong Smith
telephoned the news of the man's
death.

Sub-inspector Richardson of District
35, of which J. Lightfoot has charge,
reported a suspicious case just back of
the Kaimuki pumping station at Mol-
kahi. A woman named Aemelia, who
has been under the weather for a few
days, was taken with a high fever and
rapid pulse and became delirious about
noon yesterday. Dr. Augur was sum-
moned on the instant, and Mr. Light-
foot telephoned the Board of Health.
Dr. Garvin responded immediately, but
the two doctors were of the opinion
that there was not sufficient cause to
warrant a diagnosis of plague; but as
the woman's temperature was 104½,
and she was still delirious, they were
of the opinion that it was a case that
required careful watching. There are
only four people living in the house-
the woman, her husband and two chil-
dren. The husband is a carpenter by
trade and has been working for some
time with Henry Bertleman at the Ka-
ihl detention camp. The son is a

longshoreman, but has done no work
since last Saturday. The woman has
not left her home since last Friday.

Guardsmen were placed last night at
the entrance to the lane leading into
Fowler's yard, and also on Nuuanu
street, above Hotel, to prevent any one
from leaving that section, the discov-
ery having been made that two of the
Chinamen who had assisted Quong Fat
Man to get away during the afternoon
lived near Fowler's yard. All the
stores will be closed from the lane to
Nuuanu street pending further devel-
opments in the patient's case. Three
persons from Ah Fai's place, near
Wyllie street, were sent to the deten-
tion camp last evening.

One of the guards sent out from the
Health Office last night to the above
premises found a peculiar situation
confronting him. The guard lives in
Fowler's yard and he now enjoys the
peculiar privilege of standing guard
over his own residence as well as over
those inside the yard.

Board of Health Meetings.

The Board of Health yesterday
morning made an official visit to the
premises occupied by Tai Kee at the
corner of Beretania and Pensacola
streets and made a careful inspection
as suggested by an inspector, who first
reported upon the conditions to the
Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Although
the existing sanitary arrangements
were considered offensive, the Board
took no formal action as to what
course of procedure would be taken.
The cause of their insanitary condition
is very probably due to a lack of
sewerage connections. If these were
immediately available, there would be
more chance of improvement.

Other buildings containing Chinese
tenants were also visited in other quar-
ters which are considered a menace to
public health. In one case it is sup-
posed that a plague death, which oc-
curred at Makiki, can be traced direct-
ly to a Chinese store where the man
was in the habit of loafing at nights
and gambling.

The Afternoon Session.

Before resuming a reading of the
report of the Sanitary Committee, re-
lating to regulations of the Board of
Health, an important shipping matter
was brought up. A permit was is-
sued by President Wood some time ago
to allow a large quantity of flour to
be discharged from a vessel which had
just come into the harbor; the inten-
tion being to transfer the flour to
scows and then load it into the Oahu
Railway cars at their pier, thus keep-
ing the vessel clean and uninfected by
contact with the wharves.

A large consignment had first to be
removed before the flour could be
reached, and the vessel came up to the
wharf for the purpose of landing it on
the wharf. Instead of following the
quarantine regulation requiring all ves-
sels to put out into the stream over-
night, the vessel remained at the wharf
for several days and nights. When
permission to forward the flour was
asked of the Board yesterday, that
body had to decline the request on the
ground that the vessel could not now
be considered clean, as rats might
have gone aboard in the interval. Bar-
ley formed a large part of the car-
go, it being understood that animals
are suffering for want of fodder.

The question was briefly but strong-
ly impressed upon the Board by Pres-
ident Wood that these shipments
be permitted, and a case of plague
broke out on a plantation, or one of
the other islands, the query of "Where
did it come from?" could easily be
brought directly to the Board of Health
for laxity of quarantine. The ultima-
tum was given out, that flour and bar-
ley shall be taken only from vessels in
the harbor which have never been in
contact with the wharves.

Various Matters Considered.

Minister Mott-Smith, for the De-
partment of Public Instruction, asked
permission to ship school books, desks
and stationery to schools upon other
islands. Request refused.

It was moved by Mr. Hatch that the
title of "Sanitary Code" of the Board
of Health be amended to read "Sani-
tary Regulations of the Board of
Health." Motion carried.

The further reading of the sanitary
regulations proposed by the Sanitary
Committee, in addition to the code
already in use, was continued, Mr.
Hatch being the moving spirit in car-
rying the matter to a conclusion.

The president stated that no report
had been brought in from the agent of
the Board of Health who had been de-
legated to investigate the probable in-
fection of Jordan's store.

Another inspection of the tramcars
of the Tramways Company was or-
dered. A special inspection, also, of
the valley 'buses was ordered. If the
carriers of both companies are in a
proper sanitary condition, they will be
permitted to resume travel.

Experts Sent For.

F. J. Cross, manager of the Inter-
Island Telegraph Company, sent a ca-
ble by the Australia to the Marconi
Company asking that the experts be
sent out immediately to install the
system. When the men arrive
if the present health conditions re-
main the same, the work of installing
the plant will begin on the other is-
lands first. Marconi guaranteed to
have the experts here by February 1st.

The Elihu Thomson has been sold to
John Rosenfeld & Sons of San Francis-
co for \$45,000.



The principal structure burned in Chinatown during the great Chinatown fire of Saturday January 20th

SAD CASE OF METHUEN

Hardly Any Doubt of
His Insanity.

WAUCHOPE A MARTYR

General Wolseley Suggested That
Methuen be Relieved Three
Days After Belmont.

LONDON, Jan 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—Gen Methuen is to be relieved of the command of the Western column of the British army in South Africa within a fortnight. Later, he will be sent to Cape Town. Eventually he will be ordered home and retired.

This news is not published in London, but the facts are privately confirmed by an official of the War Office. Gen. Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique, his constitution began to show signs of

may not take command himself, but he will put the column in working order again, and assign some one else, probably Gen. Colville, to take Methuen's place.

Methuen's Sisters.

So far as is known, there was no insanity in Methuen's family back of the present generation, but it is generally understood that all three of his sisters have been backward from their childhood.

Here are a few extracts from letters from men serving in the Modder river column and telling of the demoralization of the troops since the commander's incapacitation.

Highland Brigade Man. There is not the slightest doubt that Gen. Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives to him.

Corp. Bevan. When the enemy opened fire, Gen. Wauchope, our brave General, who was killed, turned to us and said: "Don't blame me, lads! We hear he remonstrated with Gen. Methuen before we left camp about the plans, but Methuen only told him to obey orders."

Sergt. Gray. Gen. Wauchope, no doubt, went to find death when such a disastrous fire opened, but he had previously shouted in the vicinity of the Argyll Highlanders "Don't blame me for this. I received my orders, and had to obey them." With proper handling, we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was, we were taken into a butcher's shop and left there.

Dozens of other letters have been received, all of the same tone.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Contrast in Attitude of Chinese and Japanese Consuls.

The difference in national methods in times of trouble was strikingly illustrated on the day of the Chinatown fire. After the fire had got away from the firemen and the Chinese and Japanese inhabitants were pressing upon the limits of the quarantined district there were well grounded fears that a rush on the guards might result. The Japanese and Chinese Consuls were present, as was Mr. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Japanese Consul worked like a beaver in conjunction with Mr. Mott-Smith to allay the excitement of his countrymen and explain to them the provisions going forward for their removal and future comfort. At times he even used personal force pushing the Japanese back into line, and it is the belief of members of the Government that his effort had much to do in preventing trouble. The Government felt that should a break be made the police force would be swept away in an instant. It seemed the Japanese Consul was present whenever trouble threatened either haranguing the Japs or using his personal influence to quiet their fears.

The attitude and actions of the Chinese Consul at this time were in strange contrast to those of his confrere. He did absolutely nothing to allay the fears of his countrymen and was seen at several times engaged in heated conversation with Minister Mott-Smith entering protest after protest at each step taken by the Government and the Board of Health and cavilling at their methods and policy as opposed to Chinese interests and desires. This while the flames were roaring around them and thousands driven from their homes were crowded in the hot streets awaiting removal to places of safety by the men the Chinese Consul was scolding. At one point an Advertiser reporter saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs become angry for an instant under the absurd importunities of the Chinese Consul, but it was quite evident that the three words of indignant rebuke uttered made no impression on the official from Canton.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

He Attacks a Lieutenant Governor With Unhappy Consequences.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Jan. 16.—In the legislature yesterday attention was directed to a publication in the Kamloops Standard referring to Lieutenant Governor McInnes as a "thing in gold lace," a "gold laced and be-whiskered monstrosity," and an "o.ese and shining it." The publisher will be required to appear before the bar of the house for contempt to a representative of the crown.

FEAR AND DEATH.

(An Arab Legend.)

The spirit of the Plague entered the gate.
One watching asked, "How many wilt thou slay?"
"A thousand," spake the spirit, "is my quest."
The Plague made end. The spirit left the gate.
The watchers cried, "Ten thousand didst thou slay."
"Nay, one," the spirit said; "Fear killed the rest."

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of this medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of a grippa there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOSSES BY FIRE

A Present Estimate is
Impossible.

Wholesale Houses Lose Heavily
of Their Chinatown
Trade.

For the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the effect of last Saturday's fire upon trade, a representative of the Advertiser waited upon several of the principal distributing houses yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Subr of H. Hackfeld & Co. said that the fire had simply killed the Chinese trade and restricted the general local business to very narrow limits.

With regard to the Chinatown trade, freight is piled up at the docks and in warehouses upon which neither freight charges nor duty have been paid. The consignees are, in the majority of instances, in the various detention and relief camps about the city. Their stores are all gone and in many instances they are impoverished through the conflagration.

It is impossible to estimate the loss as yet, and perhaps months will elapse before any reliable table can be prepared. We are at work now upon a schedule of firms with whom we are interested. It is of course unreasonable to expect a full settlement, and we will have to discount our account considerably.

As regards insurance, we are not yet prepared to go into figures, but it is most certain that the question of liability in this regard will form the basis of considerable litigation in the near future.

Mr. W. H. Baird of Theo. H. Davies & Co. said that it was impossible to give even approximate figures of the loss in Saturday's fire. Business is practically dead so far as the Chinese trade is concerned, and in general trade is but a fraction compared with normal conditions. Collections generally are very poor, and no improvement may be looked for until the present trouble is over.

So far as insurance is concerned, I believe the bulk of risk is carried by a few companies, as the majority of insurance people do not care to assume much liability over the class of buildings met with in Chinatown. I am of the opinion that the amount insured will be found ridiculously small when compared with the actual loss, and therefore the owners' loss will be considerable. The present unsatisfactory condition of trade will assuredly be overcome as soon as the plague trouble is passed.

Mr. Hugh McIntyre of H. E. McIntyre & Co. said there was no doubt the fire would cause heavy losses among the wholesale houses that had been doing a large credit trade in Chinatown. These houses were wealthy and long established and could stand it; but in other quarters bankruptcies were almost certain to follow. A good many, he thought, would be among the small Chinese merchants, while others would be brought about by the further depression of sugar stocks, among those who had bought assessable shares.

Mr. McIntyre also stated that he believed the craze for oil stocks, lately developed on the Coast by newly discovered oil wells in Southern California, and the heavy buying thereof by Honolulu people would have a tendency to force further down the price of the local sugar stocks now on the market. He did not, however, anticipate that the plague, fire or oil craze would have any effect on the stocks of paying plantations or upon the value of sugar properties already established.

Mr. P. C. Jones of the Bank of Hawaii and C. Brewer & Co. said that while he was not thoroughly posted as to the amount of credit given to the merchants of Chinatown before the fire, yet it was very probable the wholesale houses in that trade would be crippled to some extent. He was not prepared to say whether or not they would have valid claims against the Government and had not as yet definitely learned what position the insurance men would take, but he understood that at a meeting of the underwriters, held the day before yesterday, it had been decided to receive and hold all claims of policy-holders in abeyance for the present.

In regard to insurance Mr. Jones said he was informed that for years large amounts had been carried in Chinatown on high rates, and he cited an instance where a premium of 6 per cent had been charged, which amounted to \$180, on a policy of \$3,000. Now, he thought, that as the insurance companies had been charging abnormally high rates for years for Chinatown risks, it would be the right thing for the companies to pay legitimate policy-holders in full for their losses in the late fire. If these claims were promptly met by the insurance people it would greatly relieve the situation; especially among the small merchants, who will otherwise be called upon to shoulder the immediate burden of loss.

Of course, concluded Mr. Jones, there will ultimately be the question of claims against the Government, and if the insurance men can hold the claims of policy-holders against them in abeyance until these are adjusted, it will give them a better chance at a compromise, even if they are not entirely relieved from responsibility. But in the meantime many of the less wealthy policy-holders will suffer. Do not misunderstand me, from my point of view the Government is responsible for damages in all cases where property has been declared a public nuisance and has been burnt by the fire. The Board of Health. On the other hand, my opinion is that the insurance companies are legally responsible for all the losses caused by the fire getting beyond the control of the Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

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Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendent, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

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We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
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ORNAMENTS,
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And Many Novelties.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Use—Sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle without high none are genuine.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Standard Oil Co.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 26, 1900

THE CHINESE CONSUL.

The Chinese Consul, whose good work at Kiwaiaha church was noed in these columns the other day is now nagging the Government and doing what he can to hinder the labors of the Board of Health. In marked contrast with this meddlesome action is the intelligent and courteous attitude of the Japanese Consul, who, despite the fact that he represents a real government, protests from which would have weight, is giving the Hawaiian authorities all the aid and sympathy in his power. His Chinese confrere, however, raised issues of damages before Saturday's fire was half out and is now pressing questions which cannot possibly be answered before the smoke has cleared away. Lately he told the Foreign Office that nothing could compensate the Chinese for their losses. As to the losses of Honolulu from a plague which was either imported in Asiatic merchandise or developed in Asiatic filth he has nothing to say. That is another question.

As a newspaper which has urged the most liberal provision for the Chinese we feel at liberty—without undertaking to represent the Government in any way—to advise the Chinese Consul to subside. He does not cut very much ice officially. His Government, or what is left of it, cannot even secure respect at home, much less command it abroad. It is the most opera bouffe government on earth except that of the Tonga Islands. Its chief activity nowadays is in the making of requests and demands to which no one need pay the slightest heed unless impelled to by a sense of justice. So far as the collection of damage claims is concerned the Tsung Yi Yamen is of less account than a Rhode Island constable. This is plain talk but it has the merit of being true and we advise the Chinese Consul to heed it before he makes himself and his countrymen as unpopular in Hawaii as the Chinese are on the P. C. Coast.

That is a fate to be avoided with care. No far the public sentiment of Hawaii has been favorable to the Chinese, whose traits of industry, patience and good nature commend them in a variety of ways to the employing class. Hawaii has become the home and the pleasant home of thousands of these people and may be for years to come if the Chinese Consul keeps his head. Just now the whites are devising ways and means for their succor and relief—not only devising but applying such measures wherever the need exists. The Consul can stop all this and gain nothing by getting up a row. He can also, if he keeps nagging the authorities, inspire a local sympathy in the California attitude which does not now appear. On the other hand, by recognizing the fact that the plight of his countrymen could not be avoided, and by waiting until the proper time to urge his claims, he can do a great deal to improve conditions towards which he is now inviting public antagonism.

A WORD WITH THE MARSHAL.

We have received the following letter from Marshal Brown, which explains itself:

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 21st and 22d criticism is made of the Citizens' Guard, as a body, for failing to turn out for duty when, as you allege, they were called upon to do so.

Such criticism is extremely unjust and unfair to the members of this organization, for the reason that the facts do not support any such criticism.

The Citizens' Guard was not called upon to turn out for duty last Saturday, the 21st, there being no riot nor any apparent necessity for such a call. The Citizens' Guard, an organization consisting of persons holding commissions as special police constables, is auxiliary to the regular police force and subject to call only by the Marshal in cases of great emergency, to which calls the Guard always has and always is ready to respond.

The handling of the mild, inoffensive inhabitants of the infected district last Saturday was fully within the power of the regular police, the National Guard and the Board of Health officials; and to have called out the Citizens' Guard for any such purpose would have been absurd in the extreme.

The Citizens' Guard, as an organization, is today in better shape than ever before and more fully prepared and equipped for service, when needed.

Yours truly,
A. M. BROWN
Marshal, Republic of Hawaii, Commanding Citizens' Guard

Word was sent around Saturday that the Citizens' Guard was wanted to prevent a possible riot, though by whom we cannot say. Perhaps the message was sent by the authorities, who, not sharing Mr. Brown's views of the "inoffensive" character of the Chinese and Japanese population, wrote a hurry call to Colonel Mills for the United States troops, and ordered out the ax-helve brigade besides. It is all very well for Brown to talk about no dan-

ger on Saturday afternoon, but everybody knows that such a statement is absurd. If the Asiatics had rushed, he and his police would have been carried along like chips on the rapids. That the Asiatics did not do so is more to the credit of the National Guardsmen and the ax-helve brigade, largely composed of volunteers from the Citizens' Guard than it is to the few excited policemen who surrounded the chief.

This paper has not intended to question the value of the Citizens' Guard, but it insists, touching the efficacy of the present organization, that the Marshal could not have got the Guard out in time on Saturday if he had tried to—especially if that force had been wanted under arms. Those members who understood that a call had been issued and were serving as sanitary inspectors gave as an excuse for not responding that they considered it their duty to stay where they were. Yet on the brink of a possible riot they should have dropped everything. They would have done so in McStocker's time and in that of the lamented E. C. Hitchcock. Those officials were not much on uniforms and "shape," but they knew how to run a Citizens' Guard.

Now if Marshal Brown wants to rush into print some more, we will give him room to explain why he permitted so many Chinese stores within pistol shot of the police station to be robbed on Saturday night.

A CIVIC FEDERATION.

Mr. George W. Smith's suggestion that a municipal league or civic federation be formed is a good one on general principles. Honolulu has long needed a powerful and compact body of citizens self-charged with a certain responsibility for good local government. If it had possessed a society of this kind we may doubt that the health authorities, for example, would have been permitted, after 1896, to accept a credit of \$874,000 and more out of the treasury and yet have left Chinatown in a state of unexampled nastiness. Other officials would not have been permitted, without rebuke, to go to sleep in the face of flagrant abuses. But as things were, (and in a certain degree still are) no very rigid system of accountability obtained. Honolulu has long been a go-as-you-please place bureaucratically, and scandal has occurred only to be smoothed over and covered up. That is one reason why new-comers become instantly critical and justly critical, of much that they see around them. Things happen here and attract but scant notice which would not be tolerated in any well-governed municipality of the world. A few years ago—under the monarchy, we believe—a local statesman was caught selling merchandise, in his capacity of private dealer, to the Department of which he was the head, and at his own price. If we remember aright, the merchandise was bay. But the thing was easily settled. There have been other and later instances in point—but has any one made a court matter of them? Not conspicuously! Yet in an American city a civic federation on the one hand and a grand jury on the other, would have gone to the bottom of the scandals and raised an outcry among the culprits, the echoes of which might have finally come back from jail.

Occasionally the press has done something to remedy these evils, but the task, owing to an unresponsive public sentiment, has usually been a thankless one. With a grand jury and a civic federation to summon to its aid, the fearless and unpurchasable part of the press might have done a great deal more to keep the right side of Honolulu uppermost. It might even have compelled our richest and most powerful estates to subdue their greed long enough to provide for the decent sanitation of their properties. There is no end of good to come of such a conjunction, and so we cordially agree with Mr. Smith, as a public-spirited citizen, that the sooner we have a civic federation the better. The grand jury will come in of itself, later on, with the other American machinery of justice.

Mr. Smith speaks particularly of the need of a federation to look after sanitary conditions. In a way, this is true. The hard work of inspection, however, should be in the hands of a paid sanitary police. If left even to a civic federation it would suffer from the application of the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Still, as we have already said, such a society would find plenty to do in holding officials up to the highest standard of their duty, in inculcating civic virtues, in exposing public frauds in encouraging improvements and in seeing that Honolulu is well governed. To such ends Mr. Smith's wholesome project would unflinchingly contribute.

Dr. Jameson's attempt to raid the Transvaal with three hundred men must, in the light of recent events, wear a comic aspect even to him.

THE CHINESE CHINATOWN.

The suggestion so often made by the Advertiser that the site of the old Chinatown be used partly as a park and partly as a white man's business quarter and for a new and sanitary Chinatown be constructed somewhere in the Ewa suburb, is taken up by Mr. George B. McClellan, in a letter published elsewhere. Mr. McClellan has been in the park strip idea and he thinks that a corporation organized to build a mode Chinatown on the Ewa side of the Nuuanu creek would make money. That idea is undoubtedly correct. By quick action sanitary houses and stores could be built and let and a nucleus made for an Asiatic quarter in which the gregarious Chinese and Japanese population would soon gather. Delay, as Mr. McClellan points out, might scatter the Asiatics all over Honolulu and perhaps, in the end, spoil some of our best residence districts.

The chance to reserve a part of the burned area to accommodate the growth of the white commercial section is one that really ought not to be lost. It implies, however, the co-operation of men who are ready, when permitted, to put up fine structures there. About all the Government can do is to prevent building of any kind on the tract until the Chinese business men are located elsewhere; and to condemn a part of the thirty acres for public use. That would make room for a park and also, when the municipality comes into being, for a city hall and other public buildings. In the end we should have the Walkiki half of the tract between Nuuanu street and the stream a creditable part of the business quarter and the Ewa half a fine pleasure ground, with the new Chinatown beyond the stream. Nothing could be more suitable than that from the point of view of the future Honolulu. When this city reaches 100,000 population it must either have the use of the old Chinatown area for business or municipal purposes or it must encroach on the residence streets, turning them into commercial avenues. We should rather see the Asiatics pressed back than the owners of Honolulu's most beautiful and stately homes, the more so because the Japanese and Chinese would be as well off on one side of the Nuuanu stream as the other.

This latter conclusion is by no means forced. Recent inquiry shows that the bulk of the Asiatic retail trade is with Asiatics and not with whites. So far as white trade is concerned, rapid transit could be depended upon to give prompt access to the Oriental merchants and if the district is sanitary such access might be sought oftener than was the case in the old Chinatown. At any rate, and without going over the whole ground, we can believe that the Asiatics would have no cause to complain if put on the Ewa side of the creek, while the people of the greater Honolulu of ten years hence would have a deal of reason for regret if they were permitted to reoccupy the tract now cleared.

We cordially emphasize Mr. McClellan's advice to begin planning now for the future Honolulu. The chance is providentially at hand and it may never come again. If the plan is wisely drawn Honolulu will prosper; if not it may lose half of its natural opportunities of growth.

JAPANESE PLAGUE ABATING.

The extermination of the plague in Kobe is a fact of great encouragement here. Bad as our Chinatown was before the fire it was never quite so full of evil odors as the great port of the Inland Sea. Outside the foreign settlement of Kobe, which is clean and beautiful, the population is huddled in small houses, with open sewers running by the sills, with the usual wretched interior sanitation of the Japanese coolie home and with plenty of rubbish in all the courtyards. To the casual foreign looker-on it would seem as if a pestilence, once grounded in Kobe, could never be gotten out, yet the sanitary authorities there, after a campaign of a few weeks duration, have made the city safe to live in.

If the case is somewhat less encouraging in Osaka it does not matter. There, a population larger than that of San Francisco is huddled on a swampy plain where no drainage exists and where the water drunk comes from shallow wells near the open and unemptied sewers. Osaka, in a sanitary sense, is a standing challenge and affront to every reasonable precaution against disease—or it was a few years ago when the writer last visited it, and he has heard of no changes for the better since. Naturally the bubonic plague hangs on, yet no great mortality has ensued. Even in that almost hopeless place the work of sanitary committees has borne some fruit. Nevertheless if the fact were otherwise it would not have compelled us in our own ability to stamp out plague in Honolulu.

It is a place is coming to light. All that is needed is a continuous prosecution of the measures now in hand, not omitting fire.

The best-growers are working hard to keep Puerto Rican sugar off the free list, but they may find the Constitution a barrier. Puerto Rico is now American territory even if unorganized, the clause of the organic law requiring tariffs to be uniform throughout the United States may apply to it. The subject, as our readers know, is being investigated by Congress, and likely enough will have to be referred to the courts.

The friends of the Nicaragua canal bill are not discouraged by the makeshift measures of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and are moving vigorously for its enactment. Whether or not they will succeed depends on the strength of the railroad representation. It that can be thrown down, the canal ought to be provided for at this session and the way opened for the realization of Seward's dream about a thronged Pacific.

There is a widespread demand in England for the appointment of a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. One might think there had been humiliation enough already, but there can be no exception to the other proposals. A proper amount of fasting may clear the British brain which seems to be somewhat muddled as to the rights and wrongs of the war, while prayer, especially that from the contrite heart, is good at any time. But what a spectacle the appeal embodies as it comes from the countrymen of the bard who wrote:

Come the four quarters of the world in arms
And we can shock them.

The idea of a Citizens' League is taking hold of the people who realize that there must be some kind of an organization to crystallize public vigilance and spirit and keep officials up to their duty. Newspapers cannot do the whole work however earnest and fearless their policies may be. There must be an organization of strong-minded voters as there was in New York in Dr. Parkhurst's time to join hands with the press and achieve something besides criticism. Seeing how easily Honolulu gets over its plague scares and permits old insanitary conditions to recur, the field for a Citizens' League is wide open and most inviting.

The inventors are busy vying with Marconi in the field of wireless telegraphy. The last number of the Literary Digest notes the invention of an electrical buoy intended to hold a Marconi transmitter which will notify approaching vessels, having suitable receivers of their situation. At Chicago some highly interesting experiments have been made. Two inventors, so the account says, "succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of 7 rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made, when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This probably is the most severe test ever given wireless telegraphy. A third test was made, in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room."

The military budget of the Transvaal for the ten years ending in 1898 is published and it shows that Great Britain, as the suzerain power, has been either indifferent or blind to an extraordinary danger. Reviewing the figures it will be seen that the Boers have been all the while preparing for war with the only power, save Portugal, they were in position to make war upon. Here is the schedule of military appropriation up from 1889 to 1898 inclusive:

1889	£ 75,523
1890	42,999
1891	117,927
1892	29,739
1893	19,340
1894	28,153
1895	87,308
1896	495,618
1897	396,384
1898 (nine months)	163,451

Total £1,456,447

Considering that the Regular Army of the Transvaal as set down in the Statesman's Year Book, consists of but 32 officers, 79 non-commissioned officers and 289 men, the rest being unpaid militia, subject to call, it must be admitted that the £1,456,447 has mainly gone into forts, arms and munitions of war rather than in pay for troops. That being the case Great Britain has only herself to thank for the present situation for, as the suzerain power, she could long ago have interfered with the Transvaal's war preparations and shut down on the increase of armaments.

Terrible Pains PUBLIC WEAL

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin Is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone; my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROWNE, Horlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1 six for \$5.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Minister Damon sets a good example to other wealthy men by providing for one hundred fire refugees at his Moanalua home. This is a practical charity, quite characteristic of the Minister of Finance, and one which the homeless part of the community will not be alone in appreciating.

The fact that Japan has ordered 100,000 warm uniforms for winter wear from London manufacturers is regarded as another sign that the little brown men anticipate a job in Siberia. During the Manchurian campaign five years ago the troops suffered severely with the cold, which at times was registered twenty degrees below zero. The uniforms then in use, barring gray blanket overcoats, were the ones suited to the mild climate of Central Japan. The experience then gained with the rigors of the Northern climate will stand the Japanese in good stead when a Siberian campaign comes on.

The Washington Post reports that a Senator from Wyoming will introduce an amendment to the Cullom bill extending the Hawaiian franchise to women. Woman suffrage is a fad of the Wyoming statesman, but we cannot see why that should entitle him to inject his theories into the organic construction of a Territory which Wyoming is not especially concerned in and which its Senators have not been asked to represent. That kind of legislation is meddlesome. Hawaii passed on women suffrage in the convention which framed the Constitution of the Republic and rejected it—whether properly or not we do not pretend to say—and having done so, it is not for Wyoming or Missouri or any other State to step in and try to force the measure upon us. There is such a thing, in the American system, as permitting a new Territory to make its own choice of local institutions not incompatible with the Federal charter, and this has been done by Hawaii in the text of the Cullom bill. What right has any one to graft on the choice of Wyoming?

KITCHENER LEADS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It now leaks out that Lord Kitchener is really the chief in South Africa at the head of the British troops, and Lord Roberts a figurehead. It happened thus: The national defense committee met and decided that Lord Kitchener was the man for the place. He was Lord Salisbury's nomination. The Premier had made a study of Lord Kitchener on the occasion of the Sirdar's visit to Hatfield, but endless difficulties were in the way.

Two months ago I told you the rumor that Lord Kitchener would go out, and the Herald and The Call were absolutely the first papers to forecast the possibility, which has now become a fact. The matter was then under discussion, but the trouble was that Lord Kitchener was the junior of Generals Buller, Warren and others.

But Lord Salisbury is never beaten upon a technicality, and his solution of the problem was to send Lord Roberts. He will restore the confidence of the men by his presence as field marshal, while Lord Kitchener, being his aid, will enable the latter under cover of his superior in authority to conduct the campaign. The general opinion is that the idea is not bad.

Pain Fined \$5.

There was quite a gathering of notables and legal talent in the Police Court yesterday. It was all on account of the case of Manager Pain of the Tramways Company, who, with four employees, had been arrested and charged with common nuisance. Arguments were made by Paul Neumann, representing Mr. Pain, and Deputy Attorney General Dole, on the part of the prosecution. Hon. Alex. Young, John Oudekirk and the Marshal were witnesses for the prosecution. The court fined Mr. Pain \$5. An appeal was taken from the judgment. The cases of the white man and three Chinese arrested with Mr. Pain were not proceeded.

Notwithstanding the croaking of many of the wise ones on the waterfront, the old Kahului, or Cleveland, as she is now known, has turned up again at Kahului safe and sound.

A Civic Federation is Proposed.

George W. Smith Believes Work of Citizens' Committee Should be Continued Hereafter.

A civic federation or municipal league will probably be one of the organizations growing out of the present system of sanitary reform instituted by the work of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. From the reports of the citizens relative to the sanitary conditions of Honolulu, it is assumed that an organization such as Chicago and Boston possess, which has proved a power in extending boundaries, in keeping a perfect system of sanitation, in reducing the chances of epidemics to a minimum, and in preventing political jobberies, will prove a boon for Honolulu in the future, especially in keeping the Asiatic portion of the city in a cleanly condition.

Mr. George W. Smith of the Board of Health is a firm believer in such organizations when kept apart from politics, and feels that the present work of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee should be continued after the present question of the plague is settled, although based on somewhat different lines.

"I certainly believe," said he, "in forming a municipal league or civic federation that would be entirely out of politics, and would have for its main purpose the best interests of the city, such as looking after the sanitary conditions, general improvements, and all those affairs that would come under the name of good city government. I believe that now is the time to form a league, prior to the passage of the Territorial bill, so that when the time arrives to form our municipal government in Honolulu we may be prepared for its new interests, and keep it independent of political rings, and free from any political machine influence."

"This organization should be established to hold the city in absolute control so far as its best needs and improvements are concerned. I believe that the harbor quarantine will be taken out of our hands in time. In view of this fact much more detailed attention can be given to city improvements and city sanitation, and I am ready at any time to unite with our citizens in forming such a body. Look at the work of the civic federations and municipal leagues of the large cities of the Mainland, and the splendid work they have accomplished for the benefit of their respective communities. We have the right kind of intelligence here and the right spirit, and that we can unite upon a question has been shown in the recent epidemic."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The guards on duty at infected places have been materially reduced by Marshal Brown.

Nearly 150 deaths have occurred in Honolulu during the first twenty-five days of the month.

E. O. Hall & Son have moved their office to the store of Whitman & Co., just opposite Lewers & Cooke.

Dr. Hoffmann has reported the finding of a case of leprosy among the inmates of the battery detention camp.

Manager Boyden of the Fairchild Shoe House has donated fifty pairs of shoes to the sufferers from Saturday's fire.

The plague is said to have been carried to one of the South Pacific islands in sugar bags made in and shipped from India.

Horses on the McBryde plantation, on Kauai, are said to be in a starving condition for want of proper fodder, resulting from the enforced non-shipment of any freight from Honolulu.

Officer Pohaku, one of the most efficient men on the police force, was yesterday promoted from patrolman to be a lieutenant. His faithful services while in the department have been rewarded.

The excavating for the foundation of the power house for the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company is going on very rapidly. The masons are at work trimming the stone on the ground.

Jackson Hearde, the comedian, has decided to stay in Hilo. It is reported that he is engaged to a young lady of the Rainy City, which accounts for his not returning with the rest of the troupe.

The Kinai has been chartered by Alexander & Baldwin and will load sugar at Kahului for San Francisco. Whether she will make more than one trip depends upon the situation here. At San Francisco she will take a general cargo for her charterers.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Godfrey and family are intending passengers by the next Australia. Among others already booked are Miss M. Chelsman, F. W. Alston, M. Brash, A. P. Jackson and wife, J. A. Calvin and wife, Mrs. H. Mehrtens and child, Mrs. C. D. Warren and daughter, Mrs. H. M. Lyman, P. F. Pettibone, Miss H. E. Cooke and maid.

Civil cases disposed of yesterday by Judge Wilcox are as follows: J. R. Mills vs. J. W. Britt, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$19.28 and costs. F. J. Bonavita vs. Kamoku, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$120 and costs. Honolulu Stock-yards Co. vs. H. F. Ludwig, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff \$15 and costs. Q. H. Berrey vs. Paul Egry, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$20 and costs.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE

Roth's Servant Dies at Hospital.

SOLDIER IS SUSPECTED

Board of Health Considers Important Matters—Warehouses Needed. Freight on Wharves.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Go Young Fook, male Chinese, aged 35 years. Died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the Chinese pest hospital. Originally came from Block 15 on January 18th, corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets in rear of grocery store, facing Commercial saloon. Body cremated. Name was first given as Yen Fook.

Ng Gee, male Chinese, aged about 30 years. Died at 7:45 o'clock last night at the pest hospital, to which he had been removed from the Roth premises on Tuesday evening. Was one of the most pronounced cases of plague brought into the morgue of late, the bubo being badly swollen.

SUSPECT.

A. Medeiros, Portuguese, aged 19 years, member of the National Guard, Company C. Taken from Oahu jail and sent to the battery camp as a suspect. Was serving a ten days' sentence, imposed by a court-martial, for sleeping on duty.

The plague situation remains unchanged, and the hopeful views expressed yesterday by President Wood that conditions might change for the better have had a set-back. The death of the young Chinaman who was removed only the night before from the Roth premises shows how difficult it is to prevent cases cropping up here and there in the residence portion of the city.

Through the day Ng Gee became a more and more pronounced case, and was delirious from noon to the time of his death. The bubo in the left femoral gland swelled so much that the entire upper portion of the man's leg above the knee was enlarged. In his delirium the patient threw himself from his mattress often, and numerous bruises on his face and legs show the violence of his agony. The symptoms were slight when Dr. Raymond was first called in to see the man, and even on Tuesday morning the Doctor thought he had made a mistake. Again in the afternoon, after a minute examination, Dr. Raymond became clearly convinced that the man had plague. The disease made quick work.

Go Young Fook, who died yesterday morning, was taken from Block 15 on January 18th and has since lingered in the Chinese pest hospital. The quarter from which he came was a particularly bad one in that block, and several cases were traced to the same locality. The Japanese who died at the corner of Kukui and Nuuanu streets a few nights since is supposed to have come from this same quarter. The body was at once cremated without the formality of a postmortem being held.

The Oahu Prison Case.

The new suspect case is a peculiar one, and if it develops into a plague case will be unfortunate for many reasons, one of them being that the other inmates of the Oahu prison may have been exposed to the infection. Medeiros was sentenced under a general court-martial on January 19th to a ten days' imprisonment for a violation of military regulations, that of sleeping on duty. Previous to his sentence he had been confined to the limits of the Executive grounds awaiting the court-martial. He is a member of Company C. The young man was sent yesterday afternoon to the battery camp and placed in one of the suspect wards. It will be a difficult matter to trace the infection in his case, on account of his having been off sentinels in Chinatown for more than two weeks.

The Japanese suspect at the Kalili camp, as noted in yesterday's Advertiser, was also sent to the suspect camp last night as a measure of precaution, should he eventually become a plague patient.

From the pest hospital Armstrong Smith reports that three patients are considered as cured, these being Aloa, the excavator driver, and the Japanese woman and boy from Merchant street. Mrs. Franz is reported much better, and Ak Cum, the Chinese boy from King street is holding his own. The Arlington Japanese woman is considerably better.

Upon hearing of the death of her servant, Mrs. Roth and family voluntarily offered to go into quarantine at their home. Mr. Henry Roth has left

his place of business, and whatever quarantine period the Board of Health imposes upon the household, will be carried out fully by them. Dr. Raymond began making his medical inspection twice a day and will continue it until the quarantine is raised. There has been no contact with the servant or his quarters since he became ill on Sunday, a Chinese friend having attended him. As soon as Dr. Raymond had a suspicion that the man was infected, he had sulphuric acid sprinkled about the premises and the house has been fumigated. A fence is to be built around the spot where the cottage was burned yesterday and a guard will remain in the rear yard constantly to prevent any possibility of the family going near the place.

Board of Health Meeting.

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. W. Lowrey.

A communication was read from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, asking that the Board add the name of Judge W. L. Stanley to the committee, and that the same be published. The Board approved the selection of Judge Stanley and the committee was notified to that effect.

The committee also requested that the Board insert the words "or abode" in the health regulation, which at present prohibits a person moving from one district to another. This request grew out of a court case in which the judge made a distinction between "residence" and "place of abode." Upon motion the Board passed the amendment suggested by the committee, adding the words "or abode" to the regulation, which will fully cover similar cases arising in court.

President Wood reported the case of the Chinese Ng Gee, who had been removed from the Roth premises to the plague hospital, stating what observations he had personally made on the case, which was originally reported by Dr. Raymond, and said it was a most pronounced case of plague. He also condemned the cottage in which the patient had been lying, together with a stable on Danforth's property and a shed belonging to E. R. Hendry, and ordered the Fire Department to burn them, which was done yesterday morning. The Board approved the action of the president, and also his action in removing from the rear of the building two large zinc-lined boxes which had been stored there the day before, and which were destroyed after removing the contents.

Question of Opening Stores.

President Dole brought up the matter of opening the stores on Nuuanu street, in order that the Chinese might be given a chance to celebrate their New Year stating that it would be very distressing to them if not allowed to celebrate. President Wood stated that the Board had inspected the stores, front and rear, and had found almost the same conditions behind the brick buildings as had been discovered in the blocks now laid bare by the fire. He considered that the stigma of the plague was in these blocks. The outside or front portions were merely shams, but behind these the cesspools, shacks and maze of alleyways were in bad condition and he did not think the streets should be opened for public business at present.

Messrs. Humburg, Wakefield and Kaiser again brought up the matter of merchandise, and called the Board's attention to the perishable nature of much of the goods stored, which was causing their destruction. The Union Feed Company, for various reasons, had requested that their warehouse be vacated, that another storage place might be secured. If a new warehouse were built by the Board they could separate the perishable from the good merchandise, and save considerable property in this manner. Otherwise, they recommended that the Board approve of having such goods destroyed, if the owners would agree to the 66-2-3 per cent proposition. They stated the value of goods to be destroyed would not amount to more than \$35,000.

Minister Cooper stated that if they were certain that this figure would cover the damage, he would make a request of the Executive today to recommend that this appropriation be made immediately. It was moved by the Board that the goods which could be saved be stored in the Aala warehouse, and a settlement be made on the basis of 66-2-3 per cent.

Conditions on the Wharves.

Mr. Wakefield reported on the condition of freight lying on the various wharves, stating that large quantities of it were rotting, as some of it has been there seven or eight weeks. The difficulty lies in the lack of a bonded warehouse. Ministers Damon and Young had a conference yesterday relative to erecting a bonded warehouse for the customs service; if this matter is carried through, the congestion of freight will be materially relieved. On the Pacific Mail wharf, Mr. Wakefield reported that there were 3,450 tons of freight, divided as follows: From the Doric, not fumigated, 900 tons; Nippon Maru, not fumigated, 500 tons; Lady Joyce, fumigated, 800 tons; Alcoa, fumigated, 400 tons; Hongkong Maru, fumigated, 450 tons; China, fumigated, 600 tons. A large amount of this was in a rotting condition. The Japanese merchants are putting up a warehouse for their goods at Kakaako, which will hold 2,000 tons of freight. Many of the consignees are in quarantine, and their warehouses, having been destroyed by fire, the difficulty is greatly increased.

The proposition was made to take over the entire fishmarket and remove all the stalls, a building for these stalls could be erected in another place. The difficulty of putting the stalls in the vicinity, however, is occasioned by the fact that the Government has no property there available. Colonel Ruben having taken all the corner lots, and the property in their immediate vicinity.

RELIEF WORK

Two Camps Are in Active Operation.

How the People From the Various Detention Camps are Being Provided For.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Relief Committee, under the Department of the Interior, is doing excellent work in providing employment and homes for the Chinese and Japs whose term of quarantine has expired or is expiring.

The committee has two camps in operation which can accommodate over 1,500 people between them. No. 1 camp is situated on Punchbowl street opposite the Kawaiahao Church and will accommodate 500 people; camp No. 2 is at Kauluwela, on Vineyard street, and will accommodate over 1,000 people.

The special work of the committee, as stated, is to provide homes and food for the homeless and penniless people discharged from the detention camps till such time as employment can be secured for them either on plantations or in the city and surrounding districts.

At No. 1 camp are 260 Hawaiians, and as soon as these can be removed elsewhere their quarters will be filled by Asiatics from the camps. At this camp food is provided for the inmates, but at camp No. 2 accommodations only are provided. Many of the people at these relief camps have some money and are prepared to accept any work where they may secure homes. Others are willing and desirous to go to plantations.

At camp No. 2 are fifteen small stores and these have already been applied for by Chinese who are anxious to start business again. Camp No. 1 is in charge of Mr. Lansdale and No. 2 is looked after by Mr. Wilson, formerly sergeant major of the Sixth United States Artillery at Camp McKinley.

With accommodation provided for 1,500 at these camps and 3,000 more by the Japanese Consul, the balance will easily be taken care of.

The labor bureau in connection with the relief work has done excellently thus far. Letters have been addressed to the principal plantation agents in the city, and a strong corps of agents, both Chinese and Japanese, has been steadily working the different camps. Hundreds of the people are willing and anxious to obtain work on the plantations, the majority are concerned only with regard to a home for themselves. There is believed to be absolutely no danger of contagion from them, as all have passed through a rigid quarantine, and have none of the clothing they carried with them into the camps. They have no baggage, are absolutely destitute and homeless, in many instances, and are willing and anxious to secure work and a home.

Professor Richards, who has charge of the whole work, states that scores have already found work in private grounds and as house servants. As soon as a man obtains employment his place is filled by new arrivals. It is urgently requested that all who desire house or yard servants of any description, help the unfortunate people, who, through no fault of their own, are forced upon the charity of the community.

COURT MATTERS.

The Will of the Late James Dodd Has Been Filed.

John Piltz, with his attorney, Paul Neumann, appeared before Judge Stanley yesterday and petitioned for a warrant of sale of the barkentine William Carson, of which he was captain, at public auction next Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. The owners of the wreck are stated to be Captain Piltz, George Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. Wentle, Wm. Carson, H. D. Bendixen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Silvester, F. O. Johansen, Geo. A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Hellingsoen and Henry M. Wetherbee.

Robert Parker has petitioned for letters of guardianship over Kuakini, Malia and Puoa, the petitioner being their uncle.

Robert William Cathcart has petitioned for probate of the will of the late James Dodd, being named in the will as executor. The real estate in San Francisco and Honolulu is of unknown value, but there is personal property consisting of cash, merchandise, Pantheon saloon property, etc., valued at \$80,000. The brothers, sisters and nieces of the deceased are the devisees, subject to the widow's dower.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for cough. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for cough. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. D. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. C.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

By direction of Belle F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Austin Jones, Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated, the 2d day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikeane, District of Koolaula, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 188, L. C. A. 5723 and 8995 to Kakaia, more particularly described as follows: Apana 1. Eono lot kalo me ka Kahua-hale. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema haka o kela ma ke kahi o ka pa hau, me ka kahi akau makai o ko Makakukae pili ana i ko Ku halua, a e holo ana He. 60 1/2 Kom. 2.51 Kaul. ma ka pa hau, ma ko Makakukae, a hiki i ka lihi kae pili i ko kahi Ak. makai o ka lol o Kaheana; Alaila He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.38 Kaul. lio ana ma ka pili ana ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; He. 55 1/2 Kom. 1.22 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana a hiki i ko kahi Hema mauka o kela; Alaila Ak. 15 1/2 Kom. 2.50 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana ame ko Ku a hiki i ko kumu pili; Alaila Hk. 1.47 Kaul. me ko kumu pili, a hiki i ko Kaheana mala ulu; Alaila Ak. 66 Hk. 2.25 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana, a pili ana a hiki i ka lihi kae pili, Alaila Ak. 59 2-4 Hl. 1.90 Kaul. ma kula a hiki i ka puhala, ko kahi akau makai o kela, a ke kahi Akau mauka o ko Ku kahua. Alaila He. 31 1/2 Hl. 2.04 Kaul. ma ko Ku Kahua-hale a hiki i kahi lio hoomaka. Maloko o ia Apana 1 13-100 Eka.

Apana 2. 6 lot. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema makai o kela kahi a waho ana He. 61 Kom. 73 Pauku mal ke kahi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mal, pili ana hoi me na lol elua o Kaheana ame kahi lol nahelehele. A e holo ana He. 49 2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; Alaila He. 25 1-3 Hl. 85 pauku ma ko Kaheana; Alaila ma kahi waho wale He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 45 Kom. 93 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul. a moku ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 40 1-3 Hl. lio ana ma ka auwai; Alaila Ak. 7 40 Kom. 1.44 Kaul. a hiki i ko kahi Hema makai o ka lol poalima. Alaila ma ka lol poalima Ak. 16 1/2 Kom. 83 pauku; a Hl. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.56 Kaul. Alaila Ak. 18 1/2 Kom. 1.50 Kaul. a hiki i ko kumu pili. Alaila ma ke kumu pili a moku ka auwai. Ak. 60 Hl. 1.05 Kaul. a Ak. 76 1/2 Hl. 1.73 Kaul. a hiki i ko kahi Akau mauka o ko Ku lol; Alaila ma ko Ku He. 11 1/2 Hl. 1.41 Kaul. Ak. 82 Hl. 1.66 Kaul. a He. 28 1/2 Hl. 40 Pauku a hiki i ko Kaheana lol. Alaila He. 32 Hl. 71 Pauku ma ko Kaheana a hiki i kahi lio hoomaka.

MALOKO IA APANA 1 EKA.

Apana 3, 1 lot. Kakaia. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Akau makai o kela pili ana i na lol o Kuluahale ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47 1/2 Hl. 1 Kaul. ma ko Kuluahale, a hiki i ko kahi Hema makai o kela; Alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul. ma ke akaakai; Alaila Ak. 43 1/2 Kom. 1.18 Kaul. ma ko Kapule; Alaila Ak. 50 1/2 Hl. 1.40 Kaul. ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi lio hoomaka.

Maloko o ia Apana 15-100 Eka.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palahu, as is described in deed of Palahu to Naka, dated May, 1857, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the makai half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palahu, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co., adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1.95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33 1/2 west 5.20 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64 east 1.95 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1.027-1000 acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikeane and held and owned by a

number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hui of Waikeane.

5. All that land at Kunuui, Waikeane, aforesaid, and more particularly described in R. P. 152, L. C. A. 6051, together with dwelling-houses, cook-house, servants' dwellings, stable and bath-house situate thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Ulawini, situate in the Ahupuaa of Waikeane, conveyed by the officers of said Hui of Waikeane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hui of Waikeane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for \$120 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pini to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hui of Waikeane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, out-houses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of \$155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hui of Waikeane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, the land being known as the Ahupuaa or Waikeane.

Upset price for all the above property will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 3d, 1900.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

2139-F

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, \$1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

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CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established over 30 years. In boxes 25, 50, and 100 pills. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Orders.

...

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for

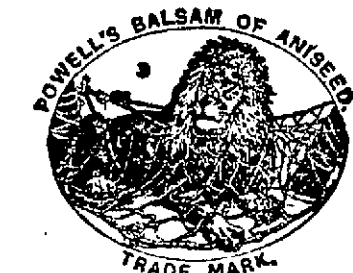
20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

—RECOMMENDED BY—

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"THE DEAR OF WESTMINSTER'S Venger writes—'I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting, it allays irritation and gives strength to the voice.'"

"LOVELL BRADON, Esq., the eminent actor writes—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'"

"MR. THOMAS HOBSON, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1899, writes—'I have contracted my fifth-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me four Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 50 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'"

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

RIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell & Co., Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS HONOURABLE COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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and Canada, via Victoria and

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and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 23
U. S. transport Manuense, 15 days from Yokohama (anchored off port)
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, 9 days, 17 hours from Yokohama

Wednesday, January 24
Stmr. Claudine, from Maui
Stmr. Mokoli, Dover, from Kaunakakai.

Am. bktns. W. H. Dimond, Nelson, from San Francisco, Jan 9 800 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Forthbank, Br. bk. Young, from Newcastle, Nov. 14.
Northern Light, Am. bk. Challston, from San Francisco, Jan. 1
Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn, Johnson, Newcastle, Dec. 3

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 23
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports.
Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, for Tacoma in ballast.

Wednesday, January 24
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, for Kauai
Stmr. Iwalani, for Kona, Kau and Lahaina.
O. S. Australia, Lawless, for San Francisco.

Thursday, January 25.
Stmr. Mokoli, Dover, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo and Maunaloa.
U. S. transport Manuense, Barneson, for San Francisco.

Sp. Antiope, Murray, for Kihel with coal from the Sound.

Departed, January 16, schr. Metha Nelson, Rice, for Makawili, in ballast, to load sugar from the Hawaiian Sugar Company's plantation.

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SEA AND SHORE

Two Barks Coal Laden Arrive in Port.

The Pilots Busy--About the Manuense--Capt. Josselyn--More Laps Arrive.

It was a busy day for the pilots yesterday. Three ocean steamers came in and two went out and during the morning barks and barkentines were reported from all points of the compass. The Jane L. Stanford and Forthbank coal laden from Newcastle arrived about the same time the latter vessel having left the Colonies three weeks before the Stanford. Today the Bloomfontein will be brought in from the offing and take her place at the Oceanic wharf to discharge her general cargo of merchandise. The Northern Light with a general cargo from San Francisco was twenty-five days on the trip down, arriving at an anchorage outside early yesterday morning.

Manuense Yarn.
If the Manja correspondent who sent the wonderful tale of the terrible experiences of the United States transport Manuense on her voyage from this port to Manila is ever recognized aboard that ship he will have a tough time of it say the officers. When shown the story in one of the San Francisco papers Captain Barneson said:

"It is a tale out of whole cloth. The men whom we had on board were entirely unused to travelling at sea. Every wave was a billow and a light breeze was a tempest to them. The story of the men having to work like fiends with death staring them in the face is all bosh. It is true that our pump, used to keep the ship free from bilge water, broke and until it was repaired a bucket brigade was organized to get rid of the water. Our electric light plant also went back on us, but we were amply provided with lamps and so were but little inconvenienced."

"At Yokohama, where our electric plant was repaired, I asked for a report from Lloyds on the condition of the ship. A survey was made and she was reported in first-class condition. Had she been in nearly the condition stated in the Manila dispatches we would never have lived through a real typhoon, which lasted for four days during our return trip here."

Col. Hays, who was in command of the soldiers on the Manuense, is not spoken of in the highest terms by the ship's officers. They claim his authority over his men was very poor and he seemed to have an idea that he was a king of some kind. The gentleman in question is a son of ex-President Hayes.

The Manuense sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday for San Francisco. Following is a list of her officers: Captain J. Barneson, First Officer J. B. Barneson, Second Officer J. Hughes, Third Officer J. Johnson, Purser A. Hart, Chief Engineer MacDonald, First Assistant J. Walters, Second Assistant C. Williams.

Bark Nuuanu's Voyage.
Captain W. L. Josselyn of the Hawaiian bark Nuuanu reports a voyage around the Horn which was very unusual. From the time of leaving New York there lasted for twenty-six days an electric storm of unusual violence with continuous lightning sometimes accompanied by thunder, hail and rain. After leaving the river Platte, a gale lasting thirty-six days was gone through until Cape Horn was reached. After getting around the cape the weather to this port was very fine. The Nuuanu is discharging her cargo of general merchandise at Sorenson's wharf. She will load sugar at stiffening at this port and get her full cargo at Kahului sailing from there for Delaware Breakwater.

Bough at Kauai.
The Ke Au Hou which arrived from Kaula ports yesterday morning brought 3000 bags of Kilauea sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co. Purser Clapham reports that on account of the rough weather at Kilauea the steamer was compelled to stop loading. The weather all over Kaula has been very stormy. No information could be obtained of the steamers at other plantations. The Kaula channel was very rough on the homeward trip, with strong fair winds. The following is the report of sugar left on Kaula: Kilauea, 14,369 bags; H. M., 16,000 bags; M. S. Co., 4,700 bags; L. P., 7,000 bags; K. P., 5,000 bags. No passengers were carried either way.

The Mikahala has received a thorough overhauling on the marine railway.
The dredger at the new slip, foot of Richards street, was being repaired yesterday.
The Yorihime Maru came inside and took the berth of the Nippon Maru directly the latter vessel left yesterday.
H. M. Dow's yacht Abbie M. has been fitted with a cabin. She will be able now to accommodate with sleeping room four persons.
The British ship Hollywood is discharging her cargo of nitrates at the old Fishmarket wharf. She is to take several hundred tons of rock ballast as stiffening.
The Kaena is engaged towing scows from Ewa of the old Fishmarket wharf. The scows are loaded with the debris of the Chinatown fire and towed far out to sea and dumped.

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NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

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Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

Bark Velocity Lost.
The bark Velocity, which was recently purchased by W. R. Brown, who returned here on the Doric's last trip, has been wrecked at Formosa. The master, Captain Bernstein, is missing and is thought to have been drowned. The Velocity was to have come here when through with the trip on which she was lost. She has been here many times and is a well known old bark.

VESSELS IN PORT.
ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.

MERCHANTMEN.
This list does not include coasters.)
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, December 22.
Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, Newcastle, January 11.
Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, Newcastle, January 15.
Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, January 10.
Br. stmr. Bloomfontein, Blueloch, Seattle, January 19.
Br. bk. Beechdale, Knox, nitrate ports, December 24.
Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, Departure Bay, December 22.
Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle, January 10.
Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.
Am. schr. Chas. E. Falke, Brown, San Francisco, January 16.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22.
Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.
Jap. stmr. Doyo Maru, Asara, Yokohama, January 15.
Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, January 10.
Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.
Am. sp. Eclipse, Peterson, Newcastle, December 22.
Forthbank, Br. bk. Young, Newcastle, November 14.
Br. sp. Hollywood, McCaulay, Antwerp, January 13.
Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23.
Am. schr. H. D. Bendixson, Olsen, Seattle, December 30.
Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, January 16.
Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12.
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, Nanaiaho, January 20.
Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, Tacoma, Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Johnson, Newcastle, December 3.
Am. bg. J. D. Spreckels, Christianson, San Francisco, December 27.
Br. bk. Kinfauus, Crighton, Cardiff, December 27.
Am. bk. Kilikitat, Cutler, Pt. Gamble, December 23.
Am. schr. Liliebonne, Hanson, Aberdeen, Wash., January 13.
Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.
Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San Francisco, January 15.
Northern Light, Am. bk. Challston, San Francisco, January 1.
Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Josselyn, New York, January 14.
Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.
Am. bk. Pactolus, Watts, Nanaiaho, January 12.
Br. sp. Poseldon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.
Haw. bk. R. P. Ribbet, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, December 25.
Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Vancouver, January 7.
Am. sp. Santa Clara, Linburg, Nanaiaho, December 23.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.
Haw. bk. Santiago, Engalls, San Francisco, January 21.
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, December 22.
Am. bk. Tongallant, Lundvaldt, Tacoma, January 9.
Jap. stmr. Yorihime Maru, Kawá, Yokohama, January 17.

Lighters improvised by lashing two or three steamer boats together side by side, are very numerous just now on the bay.

The ship Emily F. Whitney, 1210 tons, built at East Boston, in 1879, has been sold to Pacific coast parties for \$27,000. She will be used in the Hawaiian trade.

KEHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
FIFTH ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER cent, or \$5.00 per share, was due January 1st, 1900, and will be subject to penalty from the 1st of February, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co.
5450-2145-21

NAHIKU SUGAR COMPANY.
ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
SECOND ASSESSMENT OF 5 PER cent or \$1.00 per share due December 1st, 1899, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building, is now subject to penalty and will be delinquent on the 31st January, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co.
5451-2145-21

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.
FOURTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share due December 1st, 1899, is now subject to penalty and will be delinquent January 31st, 1900.

FIFTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share is now due payable.

SIXTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share will be due payable on the 1st of February, 1900.

All assessments are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olala Sugar Co.
5450-2145-21

BY AUTHORITY.

N. E. Lemmon Esq. has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, January 19, 1900.
2144-31

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE
TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

The Assessors of the Hawaiian Islands hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Hawaiian Islands, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Board of Equalization for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Hawaiian Islands:

No. 1.—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.

No. 2.—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the III or Ahupuaa in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area. Also, state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3.—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of January 1, 1900.

No. 4.—Under Leasehold Interests a schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5.—Growing crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable. Growing rice is to be assessed May 1.

No. 6.—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane," requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, Estimated Yield in Tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state is the land in Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprise for Profit, required by Section 68, Session Laws, 1896," statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7.—Consignments of Property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8.—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands between the ages of twenty and sixty years, unless exempt by law.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor of Oahu.

C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor of Maui.

NATHAN C. WILLFONG,
Assessor of Hawaii.

J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor of Kauai.

Approved by
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, December 30, 1899.
The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1900:

OAHU.
Oahu.....Alexander D. Thompson
Honolulu.....Henry C. Ovenden
Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer
Waiakaloa.....Edward Hore
Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn
Koolapoeko No. 1.....Henry C. Adams
Koolapoeko No. 2.....James Davis

MAUI
Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....
Wailuku.....William T. Robinson

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Makawao.....W. O. Aiken
Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.
Hilo and North Hilo Geo. H. Williams
Hamakua.....William Horner
South Kohala.....Wilmet Vredenburg
North Kohala.....Eben P. Low
North Kona.....J. Kaelemakule
South Kona.....H. John Abu
Kau.....William P. Fennell
Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.
Waimea and Niihau.....T. Brandt
Koloa.....Henry Blake
Lihue.....J. B. Hanafiki
Kawaihau.....J. W. Neal
Hanalei.....W. E. H. Deverill

Approved
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, December 30, 1899.
2141-31F-5445.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
In Re Dissolution of the Olala Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Olala Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1900. 2139-91F

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheriffs, Receivers, Trustees and Assignees Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
15th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administratrix of the estate of James Robinson Holt, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, at her residence, on Makiki street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

HELEN A. HOLT,
Administratrix of the Estate of James Robinson Holt, Deceased.
Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1899. 2138-10F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSE AND SALE.
In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Chas. J. Faneuf, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Peter A. Becker, of said Honolulu, dated January 5, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, Pages 240 to 242, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated, Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1899.
PETER A. BECKER,
Mortgagee.

Property covered by said mortgage is sundry blacksmith tools and supplies.
2439-41F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
In the Matter of the Estate of D. B. Smith, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Mamie L. Smith, daughter of said deceased, alleging that said D. B. Smith died Intestate at San Francisco, California, U.S.A., on the 24th day of December, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Cecil Brown, it is ordered that Monday the 19th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court in the Judiciary building, at Honolulu, Oahu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Honolulu H I Jan 19, 1900.
By the Court
HENRY SMITH,<